

[Vol. 31.]

March 3, 1817.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Mississippi Territory which lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the line of the thirty-first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river, thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia, thence along said line to the southern boundary line to the state of Tennessee, thence west along said boundary line to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a line direct to the north east corner of Washington County, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence eastwardly including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning, shall, for the purpose of a temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called "Alabama."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all offices which may exist, and all laws which may be in force in said territory within the boundaries above described, at the time this act shall go into effect, shall continue to exist and be in force, until otherwise provided by law. And the president of the United States shall have power to appoint a governor and secretary for the said Alabama Territory, who shall respectively exercise the same power, perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensation, as are provided for the governor and secretary of the Mississippi Territory: Provided, That the appointment of said governor and secretary, shall be submitted to the senate for their advice and consent, at the next session of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an additional judge of the Mississippi Territory, who shall reside in the eastern part thereof, and receive the same compensation as the other judges, and that the judge appointed by virtue of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, for the appointment of an additional judge of the Mississippi Territory, together with the judge appointed for Madison County, and the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall possess and exercise exclusively original jurisdiction in the superior courts of Washington, Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Montgomery, Wayne, Green, Jackson, Mobile, Madison, and of such new counties as may be formed out of them, and shall exercise the same among themselves from time to time: Provided, That no judge shall sit more than twice in succession in the same court, and that the other judges of the Mississippi Territory shall exercise as heretofore authorized by an act of Congress, or of the territorial legislature, exclusive jurisdiction in the superior courts of the other counties.

That a general court to be composed of the judge appointed by virtue of the act of twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and four, the judge appointed for Madison County, and the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, or any two of them, shall be holden at St. Stephens, commencing on the first Monday of January and July, annually, who shall have the same power of issuing writs of error to the superior courts of the counties mentioned in this section, or which shall hereafter be formed in the eastern division of the territory, which was given by the act for the appointment of an additional judge, passed the year one thousand eight hundred and four, to the superior court of Adams district, and which shall possess exclusively of the courts of the several counties, the federal jurisdiction given to the superior courts of the territories, by an act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, entitled "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the governor to be appointed under the authority of this act, shall, immediately after entering into office, convene, at the town of St. Stephens, such of the members of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, as may then be the representatives from the several counties within the limits of the territory, to be established by this act; and said members shall constitute the legislative council and house of representatives for the aforesaid Alabama Territory, whose powers, in relation to the said territory, shall be, until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been chosen, or until Congress shall otherwise provide, the same in all respects as are now possessed by the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory; and the said legislative council and house of representatives of the Alabama Territory, so formed shall have power to nominate six persons to the president of the United States, three of whom shall be selected by him for members of the legislative council, in addition to the number which the said territory may possess, agreeably to the foregoing provisions of this section. The said legislative council and house of representatives shall have power to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall in all respects possess the same rights and immunities as other delegates from territories of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as the convention, the appointment whereof has been authorized by Congress at their present session, shall have framed a constitution and state government for that part of the Mississippi Territory lying west of the territory here described; or of which act of convention the governor of the Mississippi for the time being, shall give immediate notice to the president of the United States, who shall thereupon forthwith proceed to the execution of the powers vested in him by the second section of this act; but in case said convention shall fail to form a constitution and state government as aforesaid, then this act shall become null and void, except so far as relates to the third section thereof, which shall take effect, and be in force from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be in office within the territory hereby established, when the said convention shall have framed a constitution and state government, as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and exercise their offices, in all respects as if this act had never been made; and the governor and secretary of the Mississippi Territory, for the time being, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices in relation to the territory hereby established, until a governor and secretary shall be appointed therefor in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all judicial process in the said territory of Alabama, shall be issued and bear (as is heretofore) nor shall any suit be discontinued, or the proceedings in any cause stayed, or in any way affected by any thing contained in this act, or in the act entitled, "An act to enable

the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the town of St. Stephens shall be the seat of government for the said Alabama Territory, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That whatever balance may remain in the treasury of the Mississippi Territory, at the time when the convention authorized to form a constitution and state government for the same, shall be divided between the new state and territory according to the amount which may have been paid into said treasury from the counties lying within the limits of such state and territory respectively.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widow and children of Arnold Henry Dohman, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to Rachel Dohman, widow of Arnold Henry Dohman, late of Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, deceased, the sum of three hundred dollars, annually, during her life, payable quarterly, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby granted to each of the minor children of the said Dohman, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of one hundred dollars, payable quarterly, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: the said grants to the said minor children shall be received and applied for their support and education, and shall be accounted for in conformity to the laws that now are, or hereafter may be in force in the state of Ohio, providing for the management of the estates of orphans.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the grants herein made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the secretary of the treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain alien duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandise imported, in respect to all British vessels which have been entered in ports of the United States, at any time between the seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the twenty-second of December, in the same year, excepting any such duties as may have been paid or settled on the tonnage of ships, or upon the merchandise imported therein, which ships have been entered in the United States from a colony or district, into, or with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John de Castenado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of John de Castenado, on account of wood and hay taken for the use of the army, and to allow him the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid to the said Charles Williams, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Charles Williams, on account of two horses received into the service of the U. States, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said horses.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid to the said Charles Williams, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Chism.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of William Chism, on account of money advanced for shoeing horses belonging to the company which he commanded, in the month of February, 1815.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid to the said William Chism, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Casard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Casard, on account of the destruction of his saw mill and other property, by order of gen. David B. Morgan, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of such injury, as he may satisfactorily show he has sustained in consequence of such destruction.

Sec. 3. [2.] And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Casard, or his representatives, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Masonic Diplomas,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IRISH FLOQUENCE.

At a late public dinner held by the friends of parliamentary reform, at the London Tavern, where many eminent characters were invited.

The health of Mr. Walthman, the long, the steady, and consistent friend to reform, was drunk with shouts of approbation.

Mr. Walthman having returned thanks, proposed—"the immortal memory of Charles James Fox." This was done honor to, upstanding and in silence.

The health of John Philip Curran, esq. was the next toast.

Mr. Curran then rose and spoke to this effect:

Mr. Chairman, and you gentlemen, be pleased to accept my most respectful thanks for the honor you have done me; an honor peculiarly great on an occasion awful as the present. On ordinary occasions a superficial civility is sufficiently rewarded by an insolvent bow. But something more is necessary in return for the introduction of my name, at a moment when the liberty of England is in question. I come from a country which has no liberty to be proud of, and if I go back to it, it will be as the waters of Babylon—to weep. You have been pleased, however to give me a toast—the cause of civil and religious liberty all the world over. When you drank that toast I felt my heart embrace the negro—I felt also that it sympathized my own poor country. Ireland, if it heard that toast, would bless that generous prospect of your's from which alone can grow our human existence—[applause]—I am enthusiastic for my countrymen, but my enthusiasm for them is not surprising: My youth has been spent amongst them—I might have said myself at the market of corruption, and grown into pride, and wealth, and remorse at their expense; but I preferred to stay below with them in their humiliation—to mourn their condition—to defend them if I could—to chide and rebuke them when a whole world ought to do so. On their behalf I thank you for the generous sympathy which has dictated that toast. You will not find them unworthy coadjutors in the vineyard of liberty—[applause]—I might be disposed, perhaps to trespass too much on your indulgence, on a subject towards which my heart will never freeze—the subject which brought you together; but the sentiments I entertain have been so much better expressed by the member who spoke last, my old friend, if he will allow me to call him so, (Mr. Walthman) that I shall only defend them if I attempt to rob them over. They are sentiments which a rough life than he has yet passed, has riveted more firmly on my judgment. The awful subject of our meeting is that policy which, by its melancholy results, we see has approached a crisis. It is written in tears in this country—[applause]—I have been written abroad in blood—[applause]—I remember the American war—I am not sorry that I am old enough to have witnessed its crimes and follies, because I shall soon be removed from these scenes altogether. I saw then the graceless contempt of human rights. I heard the assertion that men were represented when they were not represented; they behaved to a nation, as a petty politician to a man when he enters his appearance in a court, in order that judgment may proceed against him—[applause]—the admonition of providence, the admonition of the waves, which she had interposed, was of no avail. We displayed our antic force and mimic tenacity; we kindled the fire of liberty in America, and at that blaze was the spirit of France kindled. Let no man dare to say when he weaves his web of policy—[applause]—there is no God—Yes, there is—and by his law the crimes of man generate in their own consequences, their own punishment—[applause]—The French revolution began—the French have been at peace with us—as a man from them was on his knees in this country (Chauchey) he was kicked out—It will be tedious to reach a clinical lecture on the progress of this disease—we have brought it to an end, but how? As the most ignorant quack might have closed it, we have bottled up the infection—[applause]—Have we done any more? What have we done? The most glorious circumstance for this country took place at the time of our revolution. When we decided that in the time of national calamity, the march should not cling for defence to the base and servile tie of legitimacy—[applause]—Your ancestors saw what the monarch would be, if he only could commit crime with impunity. They repeated that diabolical law. The last war was to repeat that repeal, to establish the principle that the nation has no power to judge of right or wrong, that their decisions shall be set aside by a gang of despots who have resorted to a faded—no! not a faded—an exhausted—not an exhausted—but a blotted, extravagant dynasty—merely because they had a mind to do so—[applause]

It is not that I have any sentiments of enmity to the members of the executive in this country—they are misguided, misadvised, but they do not want good intentions: but is there nothing alarming in itself in the establishment of 150,000 men? Where think you this establishment was formed—in the cabinet of St. James!—Are you sure of that?—Was it not at the congress at Vienna?—[applause]—We see its effects—universal distress, universal beggary. I have been shocked in your streets with what I have never witnessed before in this country—men well dressed approach me, and in the under voice of suffering and shame, beg me to give them something. Remember one thing: It is the number of public mendicants in France which caused the horrors of the revolution. When a man who has been accustomed to support his family is no longer able to find them bread, the social tie which binds him is broken, and famine becomes the recruiting officer of rebellion—[applause]—Let me remind you of another thing, a country does not fall to pieces in a moment; but when it begins to fall, like other falling bodies, it descends with a constantly increasing velocity of precipitation! How far are we from the earth? How long will it take to pass the space which remains? If you have now 400,000 starving men (you see I am absurdly minute in my calculation) burning under want and oppression, what bond of allegiance remains for them? The true bond of allegiance is, when the subject feels that he derives blessings from it which he had better than part with. But where is John the Baptist?—Where is the voice, human or divine, which can preach to the exasperation which famine and oppression produce in the minds of men—[applause]—and I will even add in English minds?—You are not like the French apes and dancers. You cannot pipe or sing amidst your misery, and then run from your little ordinary gro-mobils into blood and cruelty. You are of a graver habit; nature has made it more difficult to rouse you, but remember that oppression will make even a wise man mad. You feel what your grievance is—but what is the remedy? Neither patient nor doctor know our evils; we feel impending famine, and the dread of military despotism. Military establishments are useful when raised to oppose our enemies, not to trample on our friends. But even in the streets now, we see nothing but spurs and cockades and whiskers and feathers. Fine birds of show, but odious birds of prey in a country

like yours. What has been done by this army? It should almost seem that honor was no longer a part of the profession of a soldier. Faith has not been kept in any part of Europe. How have you behaved to Norway, how to Poland, (that has been treated almost as bad as Ireland) how to Italy? to Saxony, to Genoa.—To aid rulers against the people you were every where—to secure the people justice from their rulers you were every where. And the blessed virgin lay you to sleep while the horrors of the invasion were restored—[applause]—My unfortunate country you prevailed on to sell her life, and when she lay dead, instead of affording her decent rites of sepulture, you tied her corpse to what remained of vital representation in this country, and you have been rewarded accordingly. You have not been haunted by her ghost, but you have been rotting with her carcass. You have engaged in a war contrary to the interests of your country—not one war in a thousand is undertaken for the sake of national interests—they are stimulated by the covetous passions of the passions of princes.

The war with America had never been popular in Ireland; the war with France had never been popular there. I do not magnify the importance of Ireland; God knows the English ministry had left it little to be proud of in the way of wealth—but still the voice of a nation was something and the base apostates who governed it, thought better to sell their country, and transfer their voices to this. [Mr. C. commended Mr. Walthman as to the proper course to be followed in the attainment of reform, and proceeded:]—There should be no spirit of acrimony in your proceedings.—There are many persons of the highest honor in the house of commons.—There are in the direction of his majesty's councils—I do not know them, but blessed are those, we are told, that believe, though they have not seen—[a laugh] many excellent persons. When you hold up the situation of the country to their view, they will have so much acquiescence as to say as Nathan said to David "Thou art the man,"—they must acknowledge the justice of your picture. I cannot suppose that if your claims are stated fairly and moderately they cannot have effect.

When the people are misrepresented beyond a certain point the system is worse than no representation at all—[applause]—The executive is not only without counterpoise, but without apprehension. Those bribing and those bribed degenerate into a profligate fraternity, drawing and redrawing, without funds of their own, on the solvency of the country. The ruler is not ashamed, and the betrayed is not afraid.—There is a kind of competition in vice. If one man will keep within bounds, another will be found to dress himself out in all the ribands of his prostitution. I am not for giving votes to the beggar on the bridge, nor for the constant routs of annual parliaments, but for a substantive representation of the people. In this cause I wish to see all distinguished persons come forward to pull an oar. This society, I am persuaded, will set a good example, it would show the people that parliamentary reform does not consist in breaking windows or getting drunk in the streets. It will rally every man of good sense and decent feelings—behaving with respect even to those who have done you wrong. Go on—and God give you the success which, if it be not blasphemous to say, you have merited by the noble principles of your co-operation—[loud and long continued applause]

From the Gazette de France.

A LADY WITH DEATH'S HEAD.

An end is put to the enigma which has so long excited public curiosity. The young lady with Death's Head is distinguished forever; but before we relate the happy and singular denouement of this most extraordinary adventure, we shall describe a few of the persons who aspired to the honor of her hand. They calculated among her lovers 347 reformed rakes, and 155 ruined gamblers. She received twenty-five or thirty letters from Belgium, (not post paid) written by certain well known characters, who said they never would reveal, though she should prove to be the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters remained unanswered, but the generous girl ordered her servant to return thanks to a few poor devils who had so leited her hand in a gallant manner. We were permitted to take a copy of the following:

"Report has doubtless painted you less hand some than you are, at least none will admit that your physiognomy is expressive. I should have had the honor of presenting myself before you, and of declaring my passion, had not pitiless creditors detained me in the Courcierie. I must beg you will have the goodness to pay me a visit to receive the proposition I am so anxious to make. Through you may have shown a little of the coquette, in order to set yourself off to the best advantage, that is not the fault of nature; consequently, it can make no difference in my intentions. No aspect can be more hideous in the eyes of a prisoner, than his prison. Bring me liberty, and you shall appear charming indeed! If you should favor me with a visit, you will see a man, 25 years of age, who has, among other advantages, that of a tolerable person, with a mind proper to meet worldly success. He has moreover the honor to declare to you his most ardent vows.

"FOLLEVILLE."

"P.S. Be so good as to request the gaoler of the Conciergerie to lend his parlor for our interview."

The mind of the young lady did not tend to a union in pursuance of the above invitations, but her heart was not insensible. She desired to find in France a husband to answer one she had drawn in her mind. In the brilliant society she attended constantly in a mask of wax, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part, was charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with invisible features displayed in her conversation. In short he declared, that all his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her heart, nor conceal the pleasure she would feel in acceding to his proposal, but she expressed to him, at the same time, the dread that he would repent on beholding her face which she described to be that of death in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness, and consider well whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur. "Well well!" said the young man in a tone of penetration, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."

"I consent," replied she, "but remember, that I shall not survive the appearance of affright, and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage." "I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart and not your figure I love." "In eight days," said the lady "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for the marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the generous young

man to accept a million in bank bills she settled all her property on him. "If you have not courage enough to suffer," said she, "for your companion, I shall, at least, be consoled by the reflection that I have enriched him I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory." Returning from the altar she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and placed her hand upon her mask. What a situation for the husband! His heart palpitated; his face turned pale—the mask fell; he beheld an angel of beauty!—She then exclaimed affectionately—"You have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty!"

The happy couple left Paris the day before yesterday for Livonia, where the immense property of the lady is situated. There will be no more talk at Paris respecting the lady with death's head.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on my land; fowling, gaming, or fishing in any water course, enclosed by my boundaries—or in any manner hovering on my premises, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.
ABRAHAM BOWMAN.
April 14, 1817. 10-3.

Fayette County, &c.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Naylor, living in Fayette County, on North Elkhorn, one small dark bay STAKE, about 13 hands high, a large star in neck forehead, supposed to be ten years old, no brands to be seen.
A Copy. Attest, J. D. YOUNG, Clk. 10-3.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, held at the Court House, April 17th, 1817.
Resolved, That the Clerk advertise in the newspapers of this town, that the Board will meet on the first Thursday in May next, at the Court House, to hear such appeals as may be entered against the report of the town assessors.
Teste, ROBT. MEGOWAN, C. T. C. L.

Dant. Bradford & Robt. Megowan, Having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care & transact Commission business generally. Their store is kept the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.
Lexington, April 19

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH FLAYCE, (Taylor.) RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of Mulberry and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with neatness and dispatch, he trusts from his constant and undeviating attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Lexington, April 7th, 1817.

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE. 10-4F
Lexington March 16

THE SUBSCRIBERS will give one dollar per bushel, cash in hand, for any quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Tannum Steam Mill in Lexington. Apply at the Store of E. J. Winter & Co. next door to Sam. & Geo. Trotter, or at the Mill, to JOHN & THOS. P. HART. 12-4F
March 24

SUGAR

A Few barrels of First Rate ORLEANS SUGAR, May be had by early application to A. BLANCHARD. 14-4F
April 7.

For Sale or Rent. THE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE.

On Water Street, immediately below the New-Market House. For Terms apply to M. FISHEL. 14-4F
Lexington, 7th April, 1817.

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

IN PURSUANCE of a call from the Vice President, the Society met at the house of Capt. Postlewait's, in the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of March.
Resolved, That the next Fair, shall take place at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, on the LAST THURSDAY in May.

The following premiums for the next Fair were voted:—

For the best Bull, - - - a Silver Cup
the best Cow, - - - the same.
the best 2 year old Bull, - - - the same.
the best 2 year old Cow, - - - the same.
the best yearling Bull, - - - the same.
the best yearling Heifer, - - - the same.
the best Bullock, - - - the same.
the best merino Ram imported or not, - - - the same.

the Ram exhibiting the best wool for Blanketing, with the heaviest fleece - - - the same.
the best Boar, - - - the same.

the largest and best Cheese of domestic manufacture, - - - the same.
the best piece of Domestic Woolen Cloth to contain at least 20 yards - - - the same.

the best piece of home made Linen of not less than 20 yards, the same.
To the distiller who shall make 100 gallons of the best Whisky, a specimen with satisfactory certificates, &c. to be produced, the same.

At a meeting of the same Society, April 21 1817, it was Resolved, that
The premiums for a Bull of two years old include those calves in 1815—and for one year old those calves in 1816.—The judges having due regard to the difference in their ages.

THOS. T. BARR—Sec'y.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a new world;
News from all nations huddling at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

We are requested to state, that the next fair or cattle show, will take place on the last Thursday in May, and not on the last Monday of that month as has been heretofore published in the papers of this town.

A PUBLIC DINNER

Was given by the citizens of this place, to Com. Barry, at Mr. Lauphear's Hotel, on Wednesday last. Toasts, &c. in our next.

U. S. BRANCH BANK—AT LEXINGTON.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of this institution, by the directors, on Monday last.
Robert R. Barr, Teller—\$1200 salary.
Thomas W. Hawkins, Clerk, 900
Robert S. Todd do. 800
W. Mentelle, Porter, 500

There were notices served on the collectors of the revenue in Ireland, for the discountenance in this year, of 392 four-wheeled carriages, 2553 two-wheeled carriages, 1785 horses, 624 servants, 5563 hearths, and 2104 windows.

Royal Munificence.—His royal highness, the prince regent of England, has contributed towards the relief of the poor of his beloved city of Dublin, a sum of money, which, when divided, will afford to each of them one shilling.

A freehold qualification to vote for a member of parliament, was lately sold in Scotland, by public sales, for 14251—6333 dollars.

THE LOCUST.

An elderly gentleman informed us the other day, that the present year is the regular period for the visitation of this destructive insect. He said he had prepared a few remarks on the subject, founded on observations and experience, which might be useful to some, but could not then lay his hands upon them. Among other things, to refrain this spring from pruning their orchards, as a superfluity of boughs for the insect to depredate upon, will prevent permanent injury to the trees.

Franklin Repository

CAUSE OF DARKNESS.

REMARKABLE.—On the 8th day of January it was so dark in the city of London, that candles were lighted at mid day. Every American knows that the 8th day of January is the anniversary of the glorious battle of New Orleans—the result of which literally put the city of London in mourning. It was indeed a dark day for England.

South Pat.

We learn by the schooner Hiram, that Com. Brown's dispatch boat arrived at Curacao on the 15th March, from the Main, with a report that the Patriots had obtained a victory over the Royalists near Lagaira.

Philadelphia paper.

We learn verbally, that information had just reached Kingston, and from a source which it was believed might be relied upon, that Petion was dead—this will probably give rise to new changes and convulsions in that devoted island. The demand made upon Petion some time since for the Jamaica pilot boat, which had been carried off to St. Domingo, together with her crew, had been refused, and a frigate was about sailing from Kingston to enforce the demand.

Charleston paper.

CHARLESTON, April 3.

It is rumored, says the Augusta Chronicle of the 29th ult. that the governor of Pensacola has requested General Gaines to take possession of that place, in order to secure it against the contemplated attack of the Patriots. It is certain that our brave General and the U. S. have had an interview; and there is little doubt but a solicitation of the kind has been made, and received, as it should, a prompt but respectful negative.

The paucity of Ferdinand's resources, and his inability to protect his colonies, appear to be daily manifesting themselves—while the patriots, slowly but surely advancing, are reconciling their discordant materials, increasing their numerical force, and giving a more bold and respectable tone to the character of the revolution.

Horrid Murder.

A daring and most savage murder was committed on Thursday night last near Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ken. As we are not fully in possession of the whole circumstance, we cannot give a detailed account. From the best information we have had, the person murdered was a pedlar who was traveling with his carriage and horses, and it is said the horrid wretch who perpetrated the heinous crime, had been with him for some time; and within a small distance of the above named place committed the deed. The unfortunate man was discovered the next morning dead, and his head mangled, supposed to be with a club, as it was found lying by the body. It has been supposed 2 or 3 thousand dollars were taken. It is said the suspected person changed a number of eastern notes the next morning in Mount Sterling. Immediately on its being rumored, this man made an elopement and lodged the same night in Washington; but on being closely pursued, early the following morning he made his escape, leaving his horse and saddle bags, and we understand about \$20 in specie, which he had deposited with the tavern-keeper. A number of citizens, aroused with indignance, pursued this monster in human shape in different directions, but without success. A description of the man, as far as we have been partially informed, is as follows: he is about six feet high, thin visage pale complexion, large whiskers, nearly meeting on the chin—brown coat, green pantaloons, three quarter boots, and large for his legs. The natural feelings of humanity, will excite in every breast a desire and exertions to detect, and if possible, bring this monster to justice.

Mayville Eagle.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BARCELONA.

Translated from the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Caracacas Gazette of Feb. 26, 1817.

The operations of the army, from the 6th to the 10th of February, are contained in the following despatch of Gen. Real.

After a difficult march from the cantons of Orituco and Chiguararua, with a scarcity of water and provisions, I arrived on the 6th inst. at Pillar, where I received information of the

situation of the enemy in Barcelona. From persons worthy of credit, I learned that Bolivar, with 1000 men, armed with arrows and fire arms, had fortified himself in a convent, where he had mounted six pieces of artillery, one of 16, two of 12, two of 8, and one of 6, supplying himself with provisions to resist a long siege.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that presented themselves, I determined to reconnoitre Barcelona, and assure myself of the truth of what had been told me; as I did not wish to be deceived in the least in my operations. At 5 in the morning of the 7th I marched to Juncal, where I encamped, and joined the division of Clarines, at 12 o'clock at night, I marched on the city.

At sunrise, after uniting the column of chasseurs and the division of Clarines, commanded by colonel Bansa, I directed them to take possession of the bridge, which separates the city from the suburb called Portugal, with the design of intercepting the communication with Marino, and observing him at the same time, in case he should approach, as I repeatedly understood he intended.

Whilst this officer and colonel Gimenez resisted the constant attacks and efforts made by the enemy to recover the bridge, I attacked them on the opposite side of the city, and succeeded in driving to their strong position such of the inhabitants as had marched out to interrupt us. A firing was kept up during the day, and the rebels were repulsed in every attempt; and I am persuaded, had they not been so well fortified with rum, as some prisoners confessed, that they would not have been so obstinate in their attacks. Having reconnoitred to my satisfaction, the position of the bandits, I made a disposition to join Bansa with the rest of the army, and at 1 o'clock I marched, until I approached his left flank, at the same time directed col. Uriztegui with two companies of Granada, and three of his corps, to enter the city, and to enclose the enemy anew. This was performed, and any expectations were realized.

The small loss sustained by the army, as exhibited by the annexed statement, is in a great measure to be ascribed to the ardor of the troops. Each corps has admitted the conduct of the others. The loss of the enemy will exceed 300, in killed, wounded and missing.

Notwithstanding my designs were accomplished, I wished to make a last stratagem to draw the enemy from the position, and in order thereto I made dispositions for a retreat to the neighborhood of the place where I remained some hours; but observing their prudent conduct, and obliged by the scarcity of provisions, and the fatigue of the troops, I proceeded to Juncal, where I encamped and remained until 12 o'clock of the following day with the same design; but not having observed him to make any movement, I returned to Pillar, and continuing the division of Clarines at Pillar, I awaited cannon to batter the edifice fortified by the rebels, with a certainty, that on obtaining them their destruction is the work of but a few moments. Your excellency may be assured, that if I had the good fortune to meet with our squadron on the coast, and it would have assisted me with a few pieces of large calibre, Bolivar, with all his defenders, would have been at this moment in my power.

When the chief of the staff marched to possess himself of the mouth of the river, an unavoidable misfortune happened to the women, who were embarking, as four insurgent privateers, keeping up a heavy fire, caused many to perish.

Here follows a detail of the services rendered by, and compliments to particular officers. Number of killed, wounded and missing in the affair of the 8th, 13 killed and 50 wounded, 6 missing—total 69.

In consequence of these operations, says the Caracacas Gazette, the city of Barcelona remains blockaded from the 20th, by all the roads excepting that of Cumana. On the 12th, the royal squadron, which was returning to Cumana, attacked 4 vessels, which it encountered near the port of Barcelona, commanded them, and pursued them so closely, as compelled some of them to ground. The squadron then proceeded to Cumana, from whence it will shortly return.

The Gazette of the 5th March, says, on the 26th February, the squadron returned from Cumana with the artillery required. On the 27th the active Chicon caused the Comja, a beautiful pilot boat, grounded on the 12th, to be raised; and finding her not much injured, has determined to run her. The rebels presented themselves on the shore to impede this operation, but a few cannon shot caused them to disappear. The forces of the royal squadron are in possession of the Moro, and the vessels anchored before it.

On the 14th February, General Morillo was at the village of San Fernando, and would shortly be in the town of Calabozo.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The late disturbances at Rouen were of a very serious nature. They were occasioned, as usual, by the scarcity of provisions, and the want of employment among the laboring classes. The latter had assembled tumultuously before the Prefecture, calling out for bread, and applying offensive epithets to government. They were ordered to disperse, and upon refusal, were fired upon by a body of the royal guard, stationed in the town. The national guard under arms, hastened to interpose between this guard and the people; upon which a violent conflict ensued. A party of Swiss guard stationed also in the town, came to the relief of the royal guard, which was near being overpowered. The national guard itself was presently strengthened by numbers of their armed fellow citizens. Thus reinforced and assisted by the populace, they completely worsted the royal and Swiss guards, compelling the former to retire into their barracks, and the latter out of town. The soldiers wounded in the affray, arrived a few days since at the military hospital of Val de Grace, in Paris. The national guard having once repulsed their adversaries, exerted themselves, and fortunately with success, to save them from the fury of the populace.

From the New-York Com. Advertiser, March 29.

THE MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansingburgh, to his sons in this city, giving a circumstantial disclosure of the facts in relation to this unhappy and awful event. This extract will be read with deep interest, and the community will rejoice that the inhuman monsters are at last detected:

LANSINGBURGH, March 26.

"I presume you have heard that Thomas Lent, of the borough about 6 miles above Watford, has been committed to jail as one of the murderers of Miss Hamilton. He was engaged in this guilty business with another, of the name of Sickler, a native of the same town. Lent has confessed all the particulars, to which he has subjoined his signature. They are briefly as follows:—Lent and Sickler had

enlisted in the army from which they deserted and returned home; but being pursued, they, to prevent being taken, determined to go to New-York. Sickler resolved to violate the chastity of the first female he should conveniently meet—They met Miss Hamilton in Athens, near her father's house. Sickler seized her with one hand round the waist, and with the other pressed her mouth. Lent took her by the legs. They carried her about a quarter of a mile to the fatal bridge—There Sickler committed the rape; and as Lent says, on account of her struggles and agonized resistance, Sickler asked Lent for his club, with which Sickler broke in her skull, and having robbed her of her gold ear rings, threw the body into the creek. They both ran and reached a barn about two miles below Catskill, where they slept that night. In the morning they got on board a Tug sloop, arrived soon after in New-York, tarried there a day or two, and then returned on the west side of the river; stopped near Catskill, hired themselves out for a month, stole two horses, were overtaken, and committed to Catskill jail for the theft; broke jail and returned to the borough—After some time Sickler went to the westward, where he resided nearly ever since, in the county of Cayuga. But the eye of God is upon the wanderings of the murderer, and he often takes from him the common prudence of the human mind—it was so in this case. Sickler had given frequent hints (obscurely indeed) that he and Lent had perpetrated the crime in question, but these hints were not regarded as any thing more than the vain boasts of an abandoned villain. At last however, the thing was brought to light—Lent's wife was found by her husband reading; he asked her what she said the bible; he snatched it from her, swearing bitterly, and threw it into the fire; she got it out again and a quarrel ensued, in which he threatened her life, and told her he had killed one woman already, and would kill her. Her sister's husband Isaac Armstrong, came in at this time and heard the words. He mentioned them to Mr. Tripp, at whose house Sickler had been brought up, and where he had boasted of the crime. This brought to their recollection what they had heard Sickler say in Lent's presence, and mentioned it to Isaac Armstrong. He came down to Watford, and told it to Mr. Franklin Livingston, the deputy sheriff, who went up and took Lent at his own risk; summoned the witness; and after several examinations, Lent confessed the whole—Mr. Livingston, empowered by the Recorder of Albany, and the Lieut. governor, sat off in pursuit of Sickler last week, and I hope by this time has got him in safe custody the other monster."

MADRID.—In Lexington, on Thursday the 17th inst. Mr. Wm. O. Rucker, to Miss Eliza Todd.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Direct of the United States for the year 1815, on the following described property, situate in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the collector in whose district the said property lies, that the tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the collector's office, in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June, 1817.

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullett, Shelby and Henry.

Names of tax- able persons.	Description of property.	Am't of tax payable.
Lewis Ashby's heirs, 300 acres on Bear- grass with cabin		13 45
Edward Ashby's heirs 100 do.		3 90
Thomas Alport 636 23 and 27 do on Floyd's fork, on 13 acres on ditto,		40 36
102 12 do on do and Howard's cr.		7 80
Richard Adams 1000 acres of Gist's cr.		3 90
Thos. Bayne 500 acres on Rolling fork		3 90
George W. Baylor 1 lot in Louisville		3 90
James Boggs one lot in Shelbyville		3 90
Abm. Buford 1000 acres on the waters of the Ohio		15 80
Rice Bulluck 5 half acre lots in Louis- ville, No. 169, 233, 264, 265 and 266		7 80
Saml. Beall 700 acres on Howard's creek		3 45
Paul. C. S. Harbour 4000 & 5000 acres on the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 10 mile cr.		17 55
Daniel Bussard 68 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		2 73
Mary Bird exr. of W. Bird 800 acres on the Ohio		31 20
Otway Bird 1000 acres on do		19 30
James Bell 167 acres on Clear creek		5 85
Israh Boone 500 acs. on Five mile cr.		4 66
Jno Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and Bearbone		19 50
Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr. 5 lots in Louisville, 25 acres adjoin- ing Louisville, 35 acres do.		118 56
N. B. Cooke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas- tle, No. 79, 80 and 81		0 47
Ralph C. Cathoun 307 acs. on Drennon's cr. G. T. Cotton exr. of O'Hannon 125 ditto on Floyd's fork		7 18
Benj. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson and Henry		2 35
John Cozine 80 acres in Shelby		0 08
Abm. Chapman 318 acs. on Bullskin		11 70
James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling Fork		1 17
Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson		1 90
William Cobb 8 1/2 acres on Salt river &c.		9 30
Daniel Cail 200 acres on Floyd's fork		3 90
Richard Daltam 298 do. do.		2 32
Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16 in Shep- perdsville		0 20
Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river		11 7
Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto		1 91
Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr.		7 02
Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr. Cor. Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		0 59
Peter Dimot 206 do. on six mile creek		7 03
Lucas Elmendorf 6000 ac. on Plumb cr		63 60
James Enbark 490 acs. on Salt River		7 80
Marin Everhart 500 acs. on six mile cr.		9 73
J. H. Elliott one lot in Westport		0 39
Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs. on Salt river		0 78
Stephen Fox 3 lots in New Castle, No. 59, 60, and 61		0 47
Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken- tucky,		3 90
James Fiy and Forbis 480 acres on Salt river		1 87
Eliphalet Frazier 1000 and 790 do. on Howard's cr.		34 91
Abraham Froman 600 acs. on Salt river		1 56
John Fishback 150 acres		2 93
W. Fleming's representatives, 400 acs. 500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and Henry		55 00
James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork of Benson		0 97
John Green 250 acres on Flat creek		1 95
Wm. Gunnell 250 acres on Plumb cr.		2 93
James Hawkins 200 acres on Fern do.		1 56

James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river	19 51
Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis- ville	9 73
James Hutchison 525 acres on Harrod's creek	2 54
George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone	0 73
John Howard 7943 1-2 do on the Ohio	92 90
Same 400 acres on Harrod's creek	73 00
Samuel Hinch 500 acres on McCawley's creek	11 70
Joshua Howard 4000 acres on Benson	1 77
John Holker 1000 do.	8 56
Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek	17 53
Rachael Hollingsworth 650 acres on the Kentucky	5 07
Thomas Hawkins 500 acres on Fern cr.	13 60
Alexander Henderson 4500 acres on Drennon's Lick creek	17 53
Francis P. Hard 150 acres in Jefferson city.	2 93
Joseph Hughes 150 acres on Floyd's fork of Salt river	2 93
Michael Hargen 500 acres on Paten's cr.	1 95
Isaac and John Hadden 200 acres on Roll- ing fork	2 34
Geo. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork	11 70
Nelly Jones one dwelling in New-Castle	1 95
Josiah Jones 499 acres Bullitt county	0 99
James Lammie 283 acres six mile creek	1 66
James Lema 25 acres, 880 do. 975 do. the Ohio, Floyd's fork &c.	15 45
R. Libby, W. Carnes, and Charles Slade 2000 acres on Drennon's Lick creek	7 80
James Lammie 1100, 700 and 400 acres Shelby county	16 19
Hancock Lee 50 acres and 333 do. on Harrod's creek	11 96
Jabez Large 500 and 400 do.	8 78
P. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek	3 90
Wm. Martin 100 acres on Long run	1 95
Nelson Maddux 50 do. on Elk creek	1 28
Samuel Merideth 1000 on N. side of Long run	19 50
David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken- tucky, 2000 do. on upper side Salt river	31 20
William Morris 3800 do. on Benson	14 82
Catharine Moore 1 1/2 of lot No. 10 in Lou- isville, with brick dwelling	31 20
Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little Kentucky	7 80
Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek	5 85
Seneca M'Crackin 800 do Drennon's creek	9 36
John A. Mitchell & co. 250 do. 250 do. on Bullskin cr.	0 64
John Martin 1000 do. on Plumb creek	23 40
Benjamin Mills 1 lot No. 80 in Louisville	15 60
Jas. Nourse 1000 acres on Drennon's creek	3 85
Jno. C. Owens 500, 500 & 4000 do. on Floyd's fork &c.	50 51
John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork	3 90
M. O'nealy and others 4250, 250 do. on the Ohio	13 07
Waller Preston 1000 do. on Parin creek	19 50
Ralph Phillips 1500 do. on Salt river	23 40
Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river	0 78
Tins. L. Preston 1000 do. and 500 on the Ohio and Kentucky	15 21
Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on Beargrass	91 60
Ralph Phillips 1500 do. on Salt river	10 14
Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's creek	7 02
Phil. J. Roots 220 do. on Harrod's do.	3 90
George Reed 672 do.	10 49
James R. lb 150 do. on McCawley's creek	5 85
George Reed 535 do. on Brook's run	6 74
Samuel Reed 30 do. on Little Kentucky	0 59
Edmond Randolph's heirs 9000 ditto on Gose and Anderson's creeks	421 20
Alexander St. Clair 901 and 901 ditto on Gist's creek	21 45
O. Bourne Springs 261, 200, 201, 342, 850 and 201 on Floyd's cr. &c.	47 04
Henry Skipsworth 4355 1-2 do. on the Ohio	50 96
Edwards Stephens 1500 on Harrod's creek	25 35
Catharine Shropshire 300 on Buck's creek	3 00
Robert Sinclair 200 acres on Floyd's fork	1 56
David Southland 250 do. Bullitt county	4 66
John Smith 100 on Salt river	1 17
John Smith 1500 do. on Fatten's creek	8 15
Wm. F. Simms's heirs 1-2 of lot No. 14 in Louisville, 1-2 of No. 130, 1 do. No. 283	10 14
Robert Shaulkin 1000 on Floyd's fork	19 50
James Seaward 32200 do. on the Ohio river	31 20
Thomas Speed 150 do. between Beargrass and F. cr. &c.	5 85
Francis Smith about 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	23 40
Hugh Smith 90 do. on Salt river	0 18
James Sanders 500 do. on Floyd's fork	7 80
Nathaniel Sanders 2100 ditto on Floyd's fork	32 76
Nathaniel Sanders Jr. 500 do. on do.	7 80
Sheldon Shannon 119 1/2 do. on Drennon's creek	2 73
William Smith 600 do. on Benson	11 70
Ch. S. Timberlake 250 do. on Drennon's Lick creek	2 34
Stephen Trigg 130 do. Salt river	0 50
Ann Talberron, P. Thornton and others 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	17 55
Francis S. Taylor 500 and 1000 ditto on ditto	5 07
Dan. Thornberry 1420 ditto on Salt river	22 16
David Todd gard'n to James C. Todd 676 acres on Bullskin	13 19
Moses Todd 50-0 ditto on Howard's creek, 1000 do. on Little Kentucky	109 20
Wm. Thompson 232 do. on Bullskin	4 32
Mary Vaughn 500 ditto in Henry county	3 90
John Voris exr. 2-8 do. on Gist's creek	3 71
Will. S. Walter 1255 do. in Jefferson	4 88
Jacob Winter 933 do. on Horse creek, 109 do. on Gist's creek	7 58
Eli Williams 5000 ditto on	73 00
James Watson's trustees 1500 do. on Dren- non's Lick	7 53
Augustine Webb 21 do. on Mill creek	0 24
Will. C. Webb 1500 ditto between Dren- non and Mill creeks	17 53
Josiah Wilson 983 do. on Harrod's creek	10 92
Thomas Whiting's reprs. 1000 do. and 500 do. on Floyd's fork	23 40
William Withers 325 do. on do. 250 do. on Ferren creek	3 36
John M. Wilson 400 do. on Little Ken- tucky	4 63
Robert Walsh and others 2 lots in Louis- ville, No. 24 and 93	23 40

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.
J. H. Norton or Matthew Clarke 333 acres
on Ohio 1 62
J. H. Norton or F. Stribbling and others
20-0 ditto on the Ohio 9 75
J. H. Norton or Matthew Poagues 2767 do.
on the Ohio 13 58
JOHN H. MORTON.
Collector Designated by the Secretary
of the Treasury in the state of Kentucky.
Collector's Office, Lex. April 24, 1817.—17

Jessamine County, set.
TAKEN UP by John Jewel, living on the Ken-
tucky river, near the Shaker Ferry, a Sorrel
HORSE, both hind feet white, small blaze in his
face, dock'd, about 6 years old last spring, and
about 5 feet high. Appraised to \$45, January 20th,
1817.
A copy. T. T. T.
JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.
10,000 Yards good quality
TOW LINEN,
wanted immediately, by
WILL. C. BELL,
On Cheapside.
April 25th 1817. 17-17

Lexington Light Artillery.

THE members of the Lexington Light Artillery are ordered to appear on Friday next, the 2d May, at their arsenal, without uniform, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers. Personal attendance is requested.
JNO. M. MCALLA, Capt.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, acquainted with a wagon wheel, horse shoeing, &c.—Also an apprentice of two to the above business, who can come well recommended, those others need apply.
JOHN FAIRB.
Lexington, 25d April, 1817. 17-50

Strayed or Stolen.

Advertisement.

I AM authorized by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 39-1f

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.
December 18, 1816—53
The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. -1-f

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maclean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21. 53-f

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

OR

A Book of Appropriate Hymn's

AND

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

BY THE REV. M. SMITH.

Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author. It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office
Lexington April 4th. 14-1f

CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linsey, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34-1f

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low in order to close the concern:—

50 Crates Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tennesse Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
6 do Vin de grave
6 do Champagne
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barr
10 Barrels Brown Sugar
6000 lbs. Best Green Copers
25 Boxes Raisins
95 do French Prunes
2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese
10 Barrels Mackerel
10 Kegs Scotch Herring
20 do Pickled Salmon
40 Ton Swedish Iron
500 lbs. German Steel
1 Box Omeze Pins
An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—Also 40 Boxes Bakerswood Glaze &c.—at cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.
Feb 21. 8

Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN accommodate a few gentlemen with PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.
March 24, 1817. 12-1f

DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worsley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.
Lex. March 29. 13-3m.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47-1f

JULIUS GULIAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices. He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Goswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS,

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some persons or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. PRENTISS, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yokes of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816. 33

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Eye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.
Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

D14. 51 1f WM. TOD.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase these articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELLINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

The Third Volume

of Bradford's Edition of the LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov 18 47

Bear and Otter Skins WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c. which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-1f

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't Give up the Ship."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short street, between Limestone-st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7-1f

Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,

No. 124, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets,) WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, if required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and hopes, by keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

BUEL ROWLEY.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12-7w

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-Do for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN.—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816. 49-1f

FLOUR, CORN.

QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given.—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52-1f



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—

Two or three JOURNEMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-1f

J. R. P. GASTON,

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, that he is now preparing his BALLOON and FIREWORKS, which he will exhibit to the public in the course of May next. He flatters himself that, as he will spare no pains to render the spectacle as brilliant as possible, he shall meet with that encouragement which has always distinguished the inhabitants of this state.

Particulars will be distributed in hand bills.

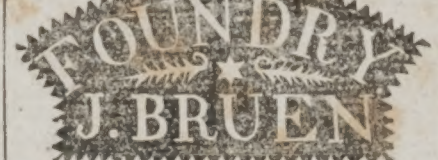
14-1f

Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and bricklayers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smiths' work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

THOS STUDMAN

Lexington, March 22. 12-6



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52-1f

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1-1f Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816. 26-1f

Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3-1f

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the above articles.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

February 3d, 1817. 5-1f

Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—his time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

THE WESTERN

Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER of PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his P